WITH THE FARMERS

By Prof. W. F. MASSEY

Monday, October 13, 1913.

W. F. Massey.

Sowing Wheat.

"How late in the fall can wheat be sown profitably?" It would take quite a series of seasons to determine this, for in some seasons one may succeed with very late planting, and the same date another fall would prove a failure. I have known a splendid crop of wheat, over thirty-five bushels an acre, made in Eastern North Carolina, from seed sown the middle of December, after cotton. But the chances are that in the same locality the average seasons would prove that this is entirely too late. Early sowing has the objection that the growth is at once exposed to the attacks of the Hessian fly. But for this insect it is probable that late September sowing would be good in most parts of Virginia. But there is one rule as to wheat sowing in the South. This is to defer the sowing till after the first white frost. This of itself will make a great difference in the various parts of the State and in North Carolina. In the best wheat-growing sections of Virginia I would say that usually the best time for sowing is from 10th to 15th of October, and in the same Piedmont sections of North Carolina, where a real killing frost seldom comes before the 10th of November, the last of October or the first week in November will be as late as one should risk. The Ohio Experiment Station has made experiments for twelve years in sowing wheat at different dates from September 1st to October 27th. There the average crop for twelve years has been largest from wheat sown September 22, and smallest from wheat sown October 27. The average crop from sowing September 22 has been 34.42 bushels, and the average from sowing October 27 has been 17.30 bushels an acre, that sown September 1 and that sown October 6 being practically the same crop. These dates are for Northern Central Ohio, and results in Virginia, in the Valley and mountain sections, would probably be very similar, while in the warmer sections the late October dates would probably be best.

The Delaware Experiment Station has gotten some interesting results in variety tests of wheat. In six years' test, they have found that the average yield of bearded wheats has been six bushels an acre more than the average of the smooth-headed varieties. Of ten varieties that were in the lead, nine of them were bearded, and only one smooth-headed. Perfection and Leap's Prolific have had a shorter test and have been found to be promising. Smooth-headed wheats demand stronger soil than the bearded varieties.

Growing Magnolia Grandiflora.

"I have a magnolia tree now dropping its red berries from the pods. I would like to raise a lot of these trees to plant alongside a road. How shall I plant them for the best results?" Wash the seed clean of pulp and mix them in damp sand in a box and bury them till spring. Then sow the seed in a seed bed of good fertile soil. Better make the bed on the east or north side of a fence or building, where the sun's rays will not be so strong. Plant in rows and keep clean the first season, and the next spring keep them in the same place till they have attained larger size. The final transplanting should be done in the spring, and in transplanting pull off every leaf, for if the broad leaves are left on they will evaporate the moisture before the roots are prepared to take up more. Broad leaved evergreens like the magnolia and holly must always have their leaves removed to save them from dying.

A Good Hay Crop on Rappahannock.

Richmond County: "After following your advice in regard to a piece of meadow land, I must say to my great surprise I had the finest crop of peavine hay I ever saw. The peas grew to the height of three and a half feet over the entire area. We had a good season, and being in low land was favorable to them. We cut the hay and had a very good time in curing it. The only trouble was that the peas had grown so tall that much of the crop fell over, and we did not get all of the hay by any means, but what we got from three acres is a sight to behold. We did not have barn room enough, as we had a good lot of hay on high land. So we had to stack a great deal. Did not have scales for weighing, but, after it was cured in the cocks, had ten heavy two-horse wagon loads from the three acres. We are now ready to begin preparing the land for timothy, red top and clover as, per your advice, and shall follow as nearly as possible your directions. I would like to say to any one who had a piece of low meadow not to let it grow up in bushes, but clear and drain it thoroughly, plow well and make a good seed bed, and the first crop will pay for all the expense as it has with me."

I am always glad to hear from those who have made a success in following my suggestions, and I congratulate our friend on his fine pea crop. He wanted to get that land in timothy, red top and clover, and asked how to prepare it after having drained the land. I advised the pea crop first. Now all that is needed is to plow and prepare the land well and sow plenty of seed. There are more failures in getting grass from too little seed than almost any other cause. My neighbors in Albemarle used to laugh at me for sowing a peck of red clover seed an acre. But my crop was always enough better than theirs to pay ten times over the difference in the cost of seed. After getting the land in fine order I would sow ten pounds of timothy and eight pounds of red top seed an acre, and then would sow ten pounds of clover seed, and brush all in with a smoothing harrow, and if the soil is dry, would roll it, to press the earth to the seed and better insure germination.

Lime and Fertilizer.

"I can buy air-slaked lime for 25 cents a sugar barrel, and haul it several miles. Will it pay to use it at that price? I shall use it for peanuts. What amount of phosphate and potash should I use on peanuts? Have a piece of land now in peas soon to be cut for hay. I want to put wheat on part and oats on the remainder. What fertilizer shall I use? I have thought of sowing for a pasture Red Top, tall Meadow Fescue and tall meadow oats grass. What do you think of the mixture?"

Air-slaked lime at 25 cents a sugar barrel is cheap, and you should get all you can at that price. On peanuts I would use 500 pounds of acid phosphate and forty pounds of muriate of potash an acre. On the wheat and oats after peas use only 400 pounds of acid phosphate an acre. In our section no pasture mixture is complete without orchard grass. Your mixture will be all right for hay, but for pasture I would mix ten pounds of orchard grass, ten pounds of Meadow Fescue and five pounds of blue grass an acre. You can get and maintain a blue grass sod on any of our red clay soils, and even in the coast and Tidewater sections, by keeping up the fertility of the land and occasionally liming. Right in sight of where I am writing this is a sandy field on which is as dense a sod of blue grass as ever grew in Kentucky, and right down here in twenty-five miles of the ocean.

Home-Mixed Fertilizers.

The same bulletin says: "For eight years several brands of factory-mixed fertilizers were compared with home mixtures of equivalent composition made of tankage, acid phosphate and muriate of potash. The outcome of this test was a greater increase of crop from the home mixtures than from the factory mixtures in every case, while the cost of the home mixtures was much less than that of the factory mixtures. Acid phosphate and steamed bonemeal have been found more economical sources for phosphoric acid than ground phosphate rock. On the Ohio soil it was shown that it is impossible to grow clover with success till the soil is limed, no matter how well the land is manured or fertilized." And I would add that this is true in most of our soils, and the liming is of far more importance than the inoculation so much talked about now adays.

Crop Rotation.

The bulletin adds: "Phosphorus alone will not maintain fertility. Nitrogen and potash must be supplied in some way, but under ordinary farm conditions, it will be found necessary to maintain the nitrogen supply from some cheaper source than the fertilizer sack, if profit is to be secured. Hence, the importance of a systematic rotation of crops, including clover and similar nitrogen-gathering crops, and the careful saving and use of animal manures." This is all in line with what I have been urging on our farmers for a generation or more. It is true that phosphates alone will not maintain the fertility of the soil, though it is evident that in most of our old soils phosphorus is the element most generally lacking. But by the liberal use of some carrier of phosphoric acid and the growing and using of legume crops, there is no doubt that the farmers in any of our red clay uplands need to buy in a fertilizer nothing but phosphoric acid. For it has been proven that the red clay of the Piedmont section contains an inexhaustible supply of potash derived from the decomposition of granitic rocks. This is in an insoluble form in the soil, but it has been shown that an occasional liming will bring some of it into use, and the accumulation of organic decay from peas and clover and the home-made manure, will bring more of it into use through the action of the organic acids. And as the legume crops, properly used will give us abundant supplies of nitrogen, it is evident that to maintain and increase the productiveness of our soils, all that these soils need in the form of chemical plant foods is phosphoric acid. In the level sandy soils some potash will need to be added, though in much of the coast section, as in Gloucester, it has been shown that potash is not needed along the rivers that take their rise in the Blue Ridge. And yet, through the neglect of a systematic rotation and the use of legumes, farmers all over the State are spending their hard-earned cash for plant foods that they need not buy if they farmed right.

Sowing Spinach.

"Will it do to sow spinach on the same land that has been in spinach for two years?" Constant cropping of the same crop on land is as bad or worse in truck farming as in general farming. Diseases that affect a plant will always be increased by repeating the crop on the land, no matter how well fertilized. The only truck crop I know of that seems to stand and do well year after year on the same land is the onion crop, and while onions seem to thrive year after year on the same land, after a while the diseases that affect onions will become more troublesome. In smaller truck gardens about Lambert's Point, near Norfolk, spinach has gotten so diseased that the crop can hardly be grown. Rotation of crops is always desirable and important, and when a man is growing garden truck on a large scale it is always best to change part of his land every few years and grow some clover on it as a means for getting humus, which is as important, or more important for truck crops than for general grain crops. The constant dependence on heavy use of commercial fertilizers alone has brought trouble to the largest truck growers, so that crops that formerly throve finely are now very uncertain. You should get in a winter cover crop on the land as often as practicable, and follow early truck with cowpeas to turn under for the fall and winter crops. Neglect of the legume crops has brought trouble to many truck growers, and to no cultivators of the soil are the legume crops more important than to the truck farmer. One of the most successful truck-growing firms I know keeps a large dairy herd, and runs milk wagons in the adjoining city, more for the purpose of getting animal manures to maintain the humus in their soil than for the profits of the dairy, and their crops show the wisdom of the practice.

Crops do not seem to thrive on their own decay, and it is far better to make a rotation of crops of a different character, following leaf crops like spinach with root crops, and, above all, maintaining the humus in the soil. If the spring crop of spinach is followed by cowpeas in summer, and the whole growth of cowpeas turned under in the fall, there might be less danger in putting the land in spinach again. But it would be better to put a winter cover crop of crimson clover on the land, and turn it for sweet potatoes in the spring, giving the potatoes a heavy dressing of acid phosphate and potash. Then you could set early cabbage plants after the sweet potatoes, follow these with peas and turn the peas for spinach. In this way you will be maintaining the organic decay in the soil and making the crops more independent of dry weather, and increasing the fertility of the soil, with less need for heavy fertilization. Then, too, the humus, through its moisture, retaining quality, will make the fertilizers applied far more effective through a complete solution of them in the soil. Good farming is as important to the trucker as to the grain or cotton farmer.

SUFFOLK VISITED BY HUGE WILDCAT

Invades Chickenyard on Fashionable Street and Is Slain.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Suffolk, Va., October 12.—A huge wildcat, presumably from the fastnesses of the Dismal Swamp, was shot and killed this morning by Hersey Woodward, Jr., in the heart of the fashionable residential section of Suffolk, on Pinner Street. The wildcat, or catamount, as some old swamp authorities called it, had destroyed nine chickens when Mr. Woodward sighted it. The skin measured four feet from tip to tip.

The animal was vicious and showed fight. No animals from the great Dismal Swamp have been seen in or around Suffolk since the great drought of ten years ago, when bears and deer were seen near the city.

Farm Product Awards

Oats.

Best specimen oats, quarter bushel winter oats (section 1, class 21 1-2)—first prize, J. M. Gish, Route No. 2, Roanoke, Va.; second prize, Boon Cash, R. F. D. No. 1, Sandidges, Va.; third prize, H. E. Smith, Drewry's Bluff, Va.

Best specimen oats, quarter bushel white oats (section 1, class 22)—first prize, William F. Coyner, R. F. D. No. 2, Waynesboro, Va.; second prize, J. M. Gish, Route No. 2, Roanoke, Va.; third prize, B. A. Rucker, Delaplane, Va.

Best specimen oats, quarter bushel black oats (section 1, class 23)—first prize, B. A. Rucker, Delaplane, Va.; second prize, William F. Coyner, R. F. D. No. 2, Waynesboro, Va.

Best specimen oats, quarter bushel mixed oats (section 1, class 24)—first prize, no entry in book; second prize, Jacob Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, Richmond; third prize, George R. Slate, Sutherland, Va.

Best specimen display of oats in sheaf (section 1, class 25)—first prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond; second prize, Jacob Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; third prize, Emil B. Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city.

Wheat.

Best specimen wheat, quarter bushel Leaf's Prolific (section 1, class 18 1-2)—first prize, Williamson's Farms, Mattoax, Va.; second prize, B. A. Rucker, Delaplane, Va.; third prize, W. L. Sandy, North River, Va.

Best specimen wheat, quarter bushel Longberry (section 1, class 19)—first prize, Amos H. Showalter, Waynesboro, Va.; second prize, William F. Coyner, R. F. D. No. 2, Waynesboro, Va.; third prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond.

Best specimen wheat, quarter bushel Fultz (section 1, class 20)—first prize, S. J. Slate, Sutherland, Va.; second prize, Maxey Perkinson, Church Road, Va.; third prize, C. H. Garrod, Glen Allen, Va.

Best specimen display of wheat in sheaf (section 1, class 21)—first prize, B. A. Rucker, Delaplane, Va.; second prize, R. B. Moore, R. F. D. No. 3, Charlotte C. H., Va.; third prize, W. E. Branch, Madisonville, Va.

Honey.

Best and largest display of section comb honey (section 8, class 120)—first prize, Marry J. Goyne, Chester, Va.; second prize, C. T. Thompson, New Glasgow, Va.; second prize, Harry J. Goyne, Chester, Va.

Best dozen jars white extracted honey (section 8, class 122)—first prize, Harry J. Goyne, Chester, Va.; second prize, C. T. Trompson, New Glasgow, Va.

Best dozen jars light amber extracted honey, one pound each (section 8, class 123)—first prize, Harry J. Goyne, Chester, Va.; second prize, C. T. Thompson, New Glasgow, Va.

Best and largest display of beeswax (section 8, class 124)—first prize, Harry J. Goyne, Chester, Va.

Best display in special designs in beeswax (section 8, class 125)—first prize, C. T. Thompson, New Glasgow, Va.

Best display of fruit preserved in honey (section 8, class 126)—first prize, Harry J. Goyne, Chester, Va.; second prize, C. T. Thompson, New Glasgow, Va.

Best display honey vinegar (section 8, class 127)—first prize, Harry J. Goyne, Chester, Va.; second prize, C. T. Thompson, New Glasgow, Va.

Best collection of Virginia honey-yielding plants, pressed and mounted (section 8, class 128)—first prize, C. T. Thompson, New Glasgow, Va.; second prize, Harry J. Goyne, Chester, Va.

Best and largest display of bee keepers' supplies (section 8, class 129)—first prize, Harry J. Goyne, Chester, Va.

Best exhibit of products of single farm (section 4, class 105)—first prize, C. E. Meinhard, Guinea Mills, Va.

Best exhibit of Spanish peanuts, number and maturity of nuts to be considered (section 7, class 113)—first prize, R. Lee Seward, Isle of Wight, Va.; second prize, James Pride, Ettricks, Va.; third prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond.

Best exhibit of Virginia running peanuts, number, size and maturity of nuts to be considered (section 7, class 114)—first prize, Robert L. Seward, Isle of Wight, Va.; second prize, James R. Watts, Ashland, Va.

Best exhibit of Virginia bunch peanuts, number, size and maturity of nuts to be considered (section 7, class 115)—first prize, Blanton P. Seward, Isle of Wight, Va.; second prize, H. I. Smith, Drewry's Bluff, Ca.

Best exhibit of two pecks picked Virginia bunch nuts (section 7, class 117)—first prize, J. Rowell Seward, Isle of Wight, Va.

Best exhibit of Italian or other races of bees; must be exhibited in absunation hives; give race in making entry; best exhibited shall be full bred and of a recognized strain; common will be excluded—first prize, Harry J. Goyne, Chester, Va.

Best specimen carrots, twelve specimens (section 2, class 96)—first prize, Emil E. Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; second prize, Charles I. Smith, Jr., Dumbarton, Va.; third prize, C. I. Smith, Sr., Dumbarton, Va.

Best specimen parsnips, six specimens (section 2, class 97)—first prize, C. I. Smith, Jr., Dumbarton, Va.; second prize, C. I. Smith, Sr., Dumbarton, Va.; third prize, Jacob Zellor, R. F. D. No. 5, city.

Best specimen red or yellow dry onions, one-half peck (section 2, class 98)—first prize, Emil E. Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; second prize, C. I. Smith, Sr., Dumbarton, Va.

Best specimen white dry onions, one-half peck (section 2, class 99)—first prize, R. Winston Morton, Charlotte C. H., Va.; second prize, F. S. Martin, Charlotte C. H., Va.; third prize, Emil E. Zeller, R. F. D No 5, city

Best specimen Yellow Danvers onion sets, one-quarter peck (section 2, class 100)—first prize, Emil E. Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; second prize, Jacob Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city.

Best specimen white onion sets, one-quarter peck (section 2, class 101)—first prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond; second prize, W. S. Martin, Charlotte C. H., Va.

Best specimen radishes, six bunches (section 2, class 102)—first prize, Jacob Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; second prize, Emil E. Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city.

Best specimen salsify, six bunches (section 2, class 103)—first prize, Miss L. F. Jones, Denbigh, Warwick County, Va.

Best specimen peck of Jersey yellow sweet (section 2, class 88)—first prize, Charles I. Smith, Jr., Dumbarton, Va.; second prize, C. I. Smith, Jr., Dumbarton, Va.; third prize, W. R. Shelton, Atlee, Va.

Best specimen peck of red yams (section 2, class 89)—second prize, C. S. Keller, North River, Va.

Best specimen peck of white yams (section 2, class 90)—first prize, W. S. Martin, Charlotte Courthouse, Va.; second prize, W. S. Martin, Charlotte Courthouse, Va.

Best specimen beets for table use, three bunches (section 2, class 91)—first prize, Jacob Keller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; second prize, Emil E. Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; third prize, Charles I. Smith, Dumbarton, Va.

Best specimen beets for stock use, three specimens (section 2, class 92)—first prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond.

Best specimen turnips, one-half peck, purple top (section 2, class 93)—first prize, Emil E. Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; second prize, Jacobe Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; third prize, W. R. Shelton, Atlee, Va.

Best specimen turnips, one-half peck, white top (section 2, class 94)—first prize, Emil E. Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; second prize, Jacob Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city.

Best specimen turnips, rutabaga, three specimens (section 2, class 95)—first prize, Jacob Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; second prize, Emil E. Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city.

Best specimen watermelons, two specimens (section 2, class 77)—first prize, Catlett Bros., Bridges, Va.

Best specimen sweet pumpkins, three specimens (section 2, class 80)—first prize, A. D. Harlow, Somerset, Va.; second prize, C. I. Smith, Sr., R. F. D. No. 1, Dumbarton, Va.; third prize, Charles I. Smith, Dumbarton, Va.

Best specimen field pumpkins, three specimens (section 2, class 81)—first prize, Charles I. Smith, Jr., Dumbarton, Va.; second prize, W. T. Barnes, Blackstone, Va.; third prize, Charles I. Smith, Sr., Dumbarton, Va.

Largest pumpkin (section 2, class 82)—first prize, Charles I. Smith, Jr., Dumbarton, Va.; second prize, Charles I. Smith, Jr., Dumbarton, Va.; third prize, W. T. Barnes, Blackstone, Va.

Best specimen of potatoes, collection of ten varieties, true to name, peck each (section 2, class 83)—first prize, William F. Coyner, R. F. D. No. 2, Waynesboro, Va.; second prize, Charles I. Smith, Jr., Dumbarton, Va.

Best specimen peck of early Irish potatoes (section 2, class 84)—first prize, Charles I. Smith, Sr., Dumbarton, Va.; second prize, Charles I. Smith, Jr., Dumbarton, Va.; third prize, R. Winston Morton, Charlotte Courthouse, Va.

Best specimen peck of late Irish potatoes (section 2, class 85)—first prize, O. L. Kent, Kent's Store, Va.; second prize, W. S. Martin, Charlotte Courthouse, Va.; third prize, W. S. Morton, Jr., Charlotte Courthouse, Va.

Best specimen peck of white sweet potatoes (section 2, class 86)—first prize, W. S. Martin, Charlotte Courthouse, Va.; second prize, R. Winston Morton, Charlotte Courthouse, Va.

Best specimen tomatoes, one-half peck, red (section 2, class 66)—first prize, Emil E. Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; second prize, Charles G. Deissuer, R. F. D. No. 8, city; third prize, Charles J. Smith, Dumbarton, Va.

Best specimen tomatoes, one-half, purple (section 2, class 67)—first prize, Charles I. Smith, Dumbarton, Va.; second prize, Jacob Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; third prize, Emil E. Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city.

Best specimen tomatoes, one-half peck, yellow (section 2, class 68)—first prize, J. B. Powell, R. F. D. No. 9, South Richmond; second prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond.

Best specimen celery, one-half dozen stalks with roots (section 2, class 70)—first prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond.

Best specimen celery, one-half dozen stalks, with roots, red (section 2, class 71)—first prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond.

Best specimen white bush squash, three specimens (section 2, class 73)—first prize, Jacob Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city.

Best specimen Cashaw squash, three specimens—first prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond.

Best specimen any other variety squash, three specimens (section 2, class 75)—first prize, J. B. Vaughan, Keysville, Va.; second prize, C. S. Smith, Sr. Dumbarton, Va.

Best specimen heaviest squash (section 2, class 76)—first prize, C. I. Smith, Sr., R. F. D. No. 1, Dumbarton, Va.; second prize, Charles I. Smith, Dumbarton, Va.

Best specimen okra, one peck (section 2, class 58)—first prize, Charles I. Smith, Dumbarton, Va.; second prize, C. I. Smith, Jr., R. F. D. No. 1, Dumbarton, Va.

Best specimen lettuce, six heads (section 2, class 59)—first prize, C. I. Smith, Sr., R. F. D. No. 1, Dumbarton, Va.; second prize Charles I. Smith Jr., Dumbarton, Va.; third prize, Jacob Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city.

Best specimen parsley, six bunches (section 2, class 60)—first prize, C. I. Smith, Sr., R. F. D. No. 1, Dumbarton, Va.; second prize, Jacob Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; third prize, Charles I. Smith, Jr., Dumbarton, Va.

Best specimen peas in pod, one-half peck (section 2, class 61)—first prize, Emil E. Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; second prize, Jacob Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city.

Best specimen peppers, bull-posed, one-half peck (section 2, class 62)—first prize, Jacob Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; second prize, Charles D. Smith, Jr., Dumbarton, Va.; third prize, C. S. Smith, Sr., R. F. D. No. 1, Dumbarton, Va.

Best specimen peppers, any other variety, one-half peck (section 2, class 63)—first prize, C. I. Smith, R. F. D. No. 1, Dumbarton, Va.; second prize, James R. Watts, Ashland, Va.; third prize, Emil E. Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city.

Best specimen peppers, best six plants shown (section 2, class 64)—first prize, Emil E. Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; second prize, Jacob Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; third prize, James I. Smith, Jr., Dumbarton, Va.

Best specimen spinach, one peck (section 2, class 65)—first prize, Jacob Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; second prize, C. S. Smith, Sr., Dumbarton, Va.; third prize, Emil E. Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city.

Best wax beans, one-half peck (section 2, class 49)—first prize, Emil B. Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; second prize, Jacob Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city.

Best stringless beans, one-half peck (section 2, class 50)—first prize, Emil B. Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; second prize, J. E. White, Keysville, Va.

Best specimen pale lima beans, shelled, one-half peck (section 2, class 51)—first prize, J. B. Powell, R. F. D. No. 9, South Richmond.

Best specimen bush lima beans, one-half peck (section 2, class 52)—first prize, Jacob Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; second prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond; third prize, Emil B. Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city.

Best specimen flat-head cabbage, and variety six heads (section 2, class 53)—first prize, O. L. Kent, Kent's Store, Va.; second prize, Charles I. Smith, Jr., Dumbarton, Va.

Heaviest head of cabbage (section 2, class 54)—first prize, Charles I. Smith, Dumbarton, Va.; third prize, O. L. Kent, Kent's Store, Va.

Best specimen cucumbers, slicing, six specimens .

Best specimen egg-plant, any variety, three specimens (section 2, class 57)—first prize, J. B. Powell, R. F. D. No. 9, South Richmond; second prize, C. I. Smith, Sr., R. F. D. No. 1, South Richmond.

Sweepstakes.

Best quarter wheat, any variety (section 1, class 45)—first prize, William F. Coyner, R. F. D. No. 2, Waynesboro, Va.

Best single car corn, and variety, (section 1, class 47)—first prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond.

Best display of grain, grasses and forage crops in grant and stalk, twenty-five or more samples must be shown, exhibitor must be a farmer, but not necessarily the grower of all items (section 1, class 48)—first prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond.

Best display of Soy beans on vine (section 1, class 38)—first prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond; second prize, James R. Watts, Ashland, Va.; third prize, Williamson Farms, Mattoax, Va.

Best display of cowpeas on vine (section 1, class 39)—first prize, Emil B. Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; second prize, Jacob Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; third prize, Williamson Farms, Mattoax, Va.

Best display varieties sorghum on stalk (section 1, class 40)—first prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond; second prize, O. L. Kent, Kent's Store, Va.

Best display German millet in bundle section 1, class 41)—first prize, D. M. Wetzel & Son, Harrisonburg, Va.; second prize, Williamson Farms, Mattoax, Va.; third prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond.

Best display Hungarian millet in bundle (section 1, class 42)—first prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond.

Largest and finest sunflower on stalk (section 1, class 43)—first prize, O. L. Kent, Kent's Store, Va.

Best complete display of varieties of whole plants, including wheat, corn, clovers and grasses (section 1, class 44)—first prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond; second prize, C. E. Meinhard, Guinea Mills, Va.

Best display timothy hay, bale or bundle, weighing twenty pounds (section 1, class 31)—first prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond; second prize, Fred Harvey, Drewry's Bluff; third prize, R. T. Harris, Waverly, Va.

Best display orchard grass, bale or bundle, weighing twenty pounds(section 1, class 32)—first prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond; third prize, James R. Watts, Ashland, Va.

Best display of red clover, bale or bundle, weighing twenty pounds (section 1, class 33)—first prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond; second prize, H. E. Smith, Drewry's Bluff, Va.

Best display of crimson clover, bale or bundle, weighing twenty pounds section 1, class 34)—first prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond; third prize, Emil B. Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; third prize, James R. Watts, Ashland, Va.

Best display crimson clover, bale or bundle, weighing twenty pounds.

Best display Alsike clover, bale or bundle, weighing twenty pounds (section 1, class 35)—first prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond; second prize, W. C. Parkinson, Taylorsville, Va.

Best display of varieties of clover plant (section 1, class 36)—first prize, C. E. Meinhard, Guinea Mills, Va.; second prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond; third prize, Emil B. Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city.

Best display of collection of alfalfa plants, not less than six stalks (section 1, class 37)—first prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond; second prize, Jacob Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, Richmond; third prize, C. E. Meinhard, Guinea Mills, Va.

Best specimen alfalfa, best and most instructive exhibit, quality especially being considered (section 1, class 29)—first prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond; second prize, C. E. Meinhard, Guinea Mills, Va.

Best specimen alfalfa hay, bale or bundle, weighing twenty pounds (section 1, class 30)—first prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond; second prize, H. E. Smith, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; third prize, C. E. Meinhard, Guinea Mills, Va.

Best specimen rye, quarter bushel rye (section 1, class 27)—first prize, W. C. Parkinson, Taylorsville, Va.; second prize, Emil B. Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; third prize, Jacob Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city.

Best specimen rye, display of rye in sheaf, (section 1, class 28)—first prize, Emil B. Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; second prize, Jacob Zeller, R. F. D. No. 5, city; third prize, James Bellwood, South Richmond.

Best specimen barley, quarter bushel barley (section 1, class 26)—first prize,

ond prize, W. C. Parkinson, Taylorsville, Va.; third prize, C. B. Kiser, Bridgewater, Va.